

Chun Resigns as Party Leader; Shake-Up of Top Posts Expected

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan resigned Friday as president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, saying that he should remain above party politics in the period before a new presidential election.

The move was another concession to the opposition, which had demanded that Mr. Chun leave the party post. But it fell far short of the additional opposition demand that he appoint a caretaker cabinet drawn from all sectors of society to guarantee the government's neutrality in the election.

Mr. Chun agreed 10 days ago to permit direct presidential elections to choose his successor, but he is widely unpopular and his good faith seems to be broadly doubted.

Several hundred thousand people rallied against the government on Thursday, in perhaps the largest demonstration in South Korea's

history, and the announcement Friday may have been partly intended as another sign of the president's sincerity.

"This is a crucial time to prepare for the first peaceful transfer of power in the 40-year political history of the republic," Mr. Chun said in announcing his resignation from the party post. He noted that it was the first time a South Korean president had given up a top party position before leaving office.

The move also strengthens the hand of Roh Tae Woo, the chairman of the ruling party and its candidate to succeed Mr. Chun when his term expires in February. Until recently, Mr. Roh had been mostly in Mr. Chun's shadow, and he may develop more of his own persona as sole head of the party.

Some opposition leaders, such as Kim Dae Jung, urge the creation of a caretaker cabinet because of the potential for manipulation of the

campaign and the polls by the government, which is closely associated with the ruling party.

■ Party Changes Expected

Officials of the ruling party said Friday that sweeping changes in the party's leadership are expected next week following Mr. Chun's departure, Reuters reported from Seoul.

A shake-up of the Democratic Justice Party would prepare the party for the presidential election, the officials said.

Mr. Roh, a military academy

classmate and close friend of Mr. Chun, is almost certain to become the party's new president. He is likely to play a major role in brushing up the party's image before it begins talks with the opposition on a new constitution, party officials said.

The main opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party, welcomed Mr. Chun's resignation.

Kiosk

Iran Searches 13 Ships in Gulf

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran said Friday that its gunboats and marines intercepted and searched 13 commercial ships in the Strait of Hormuz but released them after no Iraqi-bound cargo was found.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, did not give the names of or nationalities of the vessels, which were intercepted Thursday. Iran has made a practice of intercepting commercial vessels sailing through the Gulf's only outlet in search of goods destined for Iraq.

PANAMA CITY — Troops used shotguns and tear gas Friday to break up demonstrations by thousands of Panamanians who demanded a ban on public protests to demand the removal of the country's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

As tear-gas grenades exploded in the capital's main thoroughfare, troops fired shotguns over the

The unrest has raised concerns about Panama's international banking center, the most important in Latin America, as well as concern about the Panama Canal.

■ Anti-U.S. Effort Failed

A campaign by General Noriega to divert attention from his political problems by stirring up anti-Americanism has failed, political observers in Panama City told The Washington Post.

A U.S. Senate resolution on June 26 called for General Noriega to step down pending an independent investigation into accusations against him set off the pro- and anti-Noriega disturbances.

General Noriega's supporters accused the United States of intervention, a charge that usually angers Panamanians, many of whom resent that the United States controlled the Panama Canal for 70 years.

The opposition had said the protest would be the "biggest" yet against General Noriega, who is chief of the military and police de facto ruler of Panama.

President Eric Arturo Delvalle had emphasized on Thursday night that the government banned protests earlier in the week. He ordered banks, schools and government offices closed, saying there was a danger of violence and anarchy.

Tens of thousands defied the ban earlier in the week, but security forces made no move then to halt those protests.

See PANAMA, Page 3

Another Close Call Over the Atlantic

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — For the second time in a week, two large passenger jets nearly collided over the Atlantic air traffic.

An incident late Thursday morning, which involved about 180 passengers, occurred less than 24 hours after a near-collision over the ocean threatened the lives of nearly 600 people on two jumbo jets flying to the United States from London.

In the latest incident, the Federal Aviation Administration said a Pan American World Airways Airbus A-310 and a Viasa Venezuelan DC-10 jumbo, flying in opposite directions, ended up at the same altitude because of an error by a traffic controller.

The two incidents come at a time

of growing concern — among government officials, industry safety experts and the public — about an increase in near-collisions and mistakes by controllers that have coincided with a rise in summer air traffic.

FAA officials generally disagree with some experts that the increase in such incidents is a direct result of the growth in air traffic. As a result, they have rejected calls for arbitrary reduction in the number of airline flights.

At the same time, the government officials acknowledge being worried and puzzled by the danger signs, and they say they are studying ways — other than making arbitrary traffic cuts — to provide a greater safety margin.

Both incidents come at a time

when two jetliners flying from Caracas to New York took evasive action, the FAA said, and reported missing the Pan Am plane by a quarter mile horizontally.

The Pan Am crew, on its way from New York to St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, reported the distance to have been 300 feet (92 meters) vertically and 500 feet horizontally.

The Pan Am plane was carrying 91 people, and an airline official said the Viasa plane was carrying 93.

In the first incident, Wednesday

See NEAR, Page 5

GENERAL NEWS

■ Six gunmen killed a former Punjab minister and his family in northern India. Page 2.

■ The West offered to hold dual sets of negotiations on security in Europe. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ United Airlines and three European carriers plan a joint reservation system. Page 7.

MONDAY

Private banking, once practiced mainly by a few European partnerships, has expanded into almost every major financial center. Personal Investing.

Down close: UP 4.78
The dollar in New York:
DM 1.613 Yen 150.80 FF
1.8465 1.613 150.80 6.1525

Mahé, a Republican consultant, said Thursday. "So the new rule on these things is: You'd better talk about it, and you'd better talk about it first."

David Garth, a New York political consultant, expressed misgivings that the trend would trivialize political debate.

"The next thing you know, they're going to confess to an obsession for chocolate," he said.

Mrs. Dukakis was widely

identified, said Mrs. Dukakis also had made her spouse, who has a reputation for coolness, "look like a warm, caring, loving and compassionate husband."

In its current mood, some politicians said, the nation may reward candidates who appear a bit vulnerable: confessional politics may also be smart political debate.

"Everyone in their own lives has made enough mistakes," said Representative Newt Gingrich, Repub-

lican of Georgia, "that they feel reassured when they see someone else who made a mistake and learned something."

Mrs. Dukakis said in an interview on Wednesday that her efforts to keep her treatment for the addiction secret had produced potentially even more damaging rumors.

She said, "Hang a lantern on your problem."

"The first step is, admit you have a problem; that gives you credibility," said Mr. Matthews, who was a

member of a rival presidential campaign, who declined to be

praised, both for her decision to disclose on Wednesday that she was once drug-addicted and for the way she did so.

"Kitty Dukakis did it exactly right," Mr. Mahé said. "She put it out there. Now it's dead. If that had come out the week before the Iowa caucuses, Dukakis would have been dead because he would have had to spend the whole last week explaining it."

When she went for treatment in 1982, in the midst of her husband's gubernatorial campaign, Mrs. Du-

kakis said that she had invented a cover story that she had hepatitis and was going to recuperate with a former roommate in Michigan.

But her month in a drug treatment center in Minnesota started a spate of rumors about the state of her marriage. Newspapers in Boston speculated about whether the couple had been separated and whether a divorce was planned after the inauguration. The rumors were revived this year shortly after Mrs. Dukakis announced his candidacy for president.

"The rumors of a separation stemmed from that," she said. "But I couldn't do anything about stopping them."

Ultimately, the only way to kill the rumors about a separation was to make her treatment public.

For some in politics, the new tendency to expose personal weakness is an extension of an older approach to the marketing of human frailty, which Christopher J. Matthews, president of the Government Research Corp. in Washington, calls, "Hang a lantern on your problem."

"The first step is, admit you have a problem; that gives you credibility," said Mr. Matthews, who was a

member of a rival presidential campaign, who declined to be

praised, both for her decision to disclose on Wednesday that she was once drug-addicted and for the way she did so.

"Kitty Dukakis did it exactly right," Mr. Mahé said. "She put it out there. Now it's dead. If that had come out the week before the Iowa caucuses, Dukakis would have been dead because he would have had to spend the whole last week explaining it."

When she went for treatment in 1982, in the midst of her husband's gubernatorial campaign, Mrs. Du-

kakis said that she had invented a cover story that she had hepatitis and was going to recuperate with a former roommate in Michigan.

But her month in a drug treatment center in Minnesota started a spate of rumors about the state of her marriage. Newspapers in Boston speculated about whether the couple had been separated and whether a divorce was planned after the inauguration. The rumors were revived this year shortly after Mrs. Dukakis announced his candidacy for president.

"The rumors of a separation stemmed from that," she said. "But I couldn't do anything about stopping them."

Ultimately, the only way to kill the rumors about a separation was to make her treatment public.

For some in politics, the new tendency to expose personal weakness is an extension of an older approach to the marketing of human frailty, which Christopher J. Matthews, president of the Government Research Corp. in Washington, calls, "Hang a lantern on your problem."

"The first step is, admit you have a problem; that gives you credibility," said Mr. Matthews, who was a

member of a rival presidential campaign, who declined to be

praised, both for her decision to disclose on Wednesday that she was once drug-addicted and for the way she did so.

"Kitty Dukakis did it exactly right," Mr. Mahé said. "She put it out there. Now it's dead. If that had come out the week before the Iowa caucuses, Dukakis would have been dead because he would have had to spend the whole last week explaining it."

When she went for treatment in 1982, in the midst of her husband's gubernatorial campaign, Mrs. Du-

kakis said that she had invented a cover story that she had hepatitis and was going to recuperate with a former roommate in Michigan.

But her month in a drug treatment center in Minnesota started a spate of rumors about the state of her marriage. Newspapers in Boston speculated about whether the couple had been separated and whether a divorce was planned after the inauguration. The rumors were revived this year shortly after Mrs. Dukakis announced his candidacy for president.

"The rumors of a separation stemmed from that," she said. "But I couldn't do anything about stopping them."

Ultimately, the only way to kill the rumors about a separation was to make her treatment public.

For some in politics, the new tendency to expose personal weakness is an extension of an older approach to the marketing of human frailty, which Christopher J. Matthews, president of the Government Research Corp. in Washington, calls, "Hang a lantern on your problem."

"The first step is, admit you have a problem; that gives you credibility," said Mr. Matthews, who was a

member of a rival presidential campaign, who declined to be

praised, both for her decision to disclose on Wednesday that she was once drug-addicted and for the way she did so.

"Kitty Dukakis did it exactly right," Mr. Mahé said. "She put it out there. Now it's dead. If that had come out the week before the Iowa caucuses, Dukakis would have been dead because he would have had to spend the whole last week explaining it."

When she went for treatment in 1982, in the midst of her husband's gubernatorial campaign, Mrs. Du-

kakis said that she had invented a cover story that she had hepatitis and was going to recuperate with a former roommate in Michigan.

But her month in a drug treatment center in Minnesota started a spate of rumors about the state of her marriage. Newspapers in Boston speculated about whether the couple had been separated and whether a divorce was planned after the inauguration. The rumors were revived this year shortly after Mrs. Dukakis announced his candidacy for president.

"The rumors of a separation stemmed from that," she said. "But I couldn't do anything about stopping them."

Ultimately, the only way to kill the rumors about a separation was to make her treatment public.

For some in politics, the new tendency to expose personal weakness is an extension of an older approach to the marketing of human frailty, which Christopher J. Matthews, president of the Government Research Corp. in Washington, calls, "Hang a lantern on your problem."

"The first step is, admit you have a problem; that gives you credibility," said Mr. Matthews, who was a

member of a rival presidential campaign, who declined to be

praised, both for her decision to disclose on Wednesday that she was once drug-addicted and for the way she did so.

"Kitty Dukakis did it exactly right," Mr. Mahé said. "She put it out there. Now it's dead. If that had come out the week before the Iowa caucuses, Dukakis would have been dead because he would have had to spend the whole last week explaining it."

When she went for treatment in 1982, in the midst of her husband's gubernatorial campaign, Mrs. Du-

kakis said that she had invented a cover story that she had hepatitis and was going to recuperate with a former roommate in Michigan.

But her month in a drug treatment center in Minnesota started a spate of rumors about the state of her marriage. Newspapers in Boston speculated about whether the couple had been separated and whether a divorce was planned after the inauguration. The rumors were revived this year shortly after Mrs. Dukakis announced his candidacy for president.

"The rumors of a separation stemmed from that," she said. "But I couldn't do anything about stopping them."

Ultimately, the only way to kill the rumors about a separation was to make her treatment public.

For some in politics, the new tendency to expose personal weakness is an extension of an older approach to the marketing of human frailty, which Christopher J. Matthews, president of the Government Research Corp. in Washington, calls, "Hang a lantern on your problem."

"The first step is, admit you have a problem; that gives you credibility," said Mr. Matthews, who was a

member of a rival presidential campaign, who declined to be

praised, both for her decision to disclose on Wednesday that she was once drug-addicted and for the way she did so.

"Kitty Dukakis did it exactly right," Mr. Mahé said. "She put it out there. Now it's dead. If that had come out the week before the Iowa caucuses, D

Western Australia's Rural Voters Strain for a Voice

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KALGOORLIE, Western Australia — On a rare visit to his hometown during the campaign for Australia's national elections, scheduled for Saturday, Graeme Campbell sat in his office on the main street here and gazed at a map of Western Australia that covered most of one wall.

"It's a pretty big electorate," he said wryly, referring to the voting district.

"It includes 92 percent of Western Australia, virtually the whole state except for Perth and a bit of wasteland around it."

Perth is the state capital, and most of the population of Western Australia is clustered there and in surrounding districts. And so Mr. Campbell, a man of the outback, was cracking a joke at the expense of city dwellers.

He is a member of Australia's ruling Labor Party and represents the seat of Kalgoorlie in the House of Representatives, the lower chamber of Australia's Federal Parliament in Canberra.

The electorate takes its name from Kalgoorlie, a gold-mining center 310 miles (500 kilometers) east of Perth. It covers about a million square miles (2.5 million square kilometers), roughly the size of the European Community.

According to federal election authorities in Canberra, Kalgoorlie is geographically the largest voting division in the Western democratic world.

Its 70,000 registered voters range from fruit, sugar cane and cattle farmers in the semitropical north to tuna fishermen operating out of the southern port of Esperance, more than 1,200 miles away.

In between are some of Australia's

richest gold, iron ore, nickel and diamond mines; oil and natural gas fields; huge sheep stations, and remote aboriginal communities.

But mostly there are no people, just endless expanses of semiarid land spiced with gum trees and spinifex, a sharp grass. Temperatures rise to more than 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) for much of the year.

A lot of political campaigning has to be done in light aircraft and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Mr. Campbell, 48, is well qualified to represent the electorate of Kalgoorlie. He has worked as a contract fencer, a driller, a blaster, an animal catcher, a wholesale distributor of soft drinks, a union official and a tender of livestock.

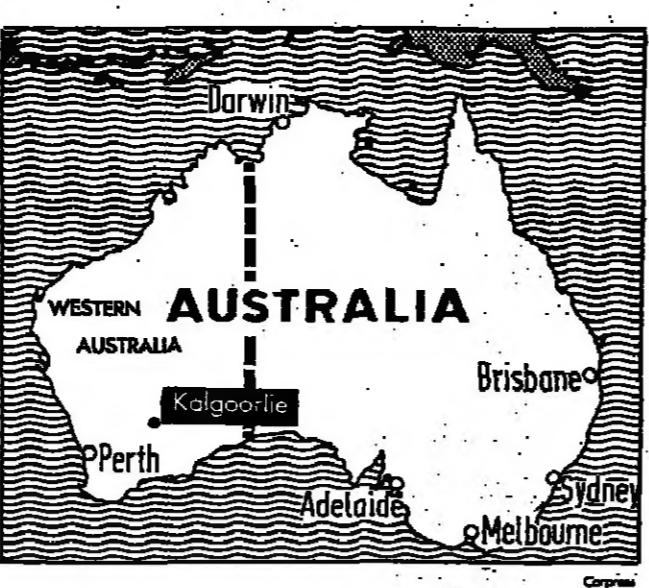
His constituents, by and large an irreverent bunch, sometimes call him "Fang" or "Old Gummy" because he blew out his top teeth and fractured his jaw after laying a faulty dynamite charge.

Mr. Campbell has been the Labor minister of Parliament for Kalgoorlie since 1980. His winning margin in the last election, in 1984, was more than 6 percent.

He expects he will win again on Saturday, in part because the two main opposition parties, the Liberals and the Nationals, are running rival candidates, mirroring a fight that earlier this year broke up a longstanding federal opposition coalition.

This electorate is unlikely to play a pivotal role in the national elections. But it brings into sharp focus the differences between rural and urban Australia — and their relative political importance in the eyes of those who jostle for control of the federal government.

Bob Hawke, Australia's prime



Map of Australia showing major cities and regions.

minister and the leader of the Labor Party, stopped over in Kalgoorlie for a few hours a couple of weeks ago while on a flying campaign tour of Western Australia.

He and John Howard, the leader of the Liberal Party, have spent most of their time where the bulk of the votes are: in and around the state capitals and the major provincial cities, particularly in New South Wales and in Victoria on Australia's east coast.

Aborigines, the original inhabitants of Australia before European settlement began 199 years ago, form little more than 1 percent of the total population. But in the Kalgoorlie electorate, they make up more than 10 percent of the voters.

Mr. Campbell has asserted that programs for aborigines need to put more emphasis on improving

employment, union strength, inflation and rising foreign debt, as well as the credibility of the main political parties, do not make much of an impression in this region.

Instead, people complain about the high cost of gasoline, housing, essential supplies and drinking water that have to be brought in over long distances.

They also complain that government welfare programs have encouraged laziness and alcoholism among aborigines in the area.

Aborigines, the original inhabitants of Australia before European settlement began 199 years ago, form little more than 1 percent of the total population. But in the Kalgoorlie electorate, they make up more than 10 percent of the voters.

Mr. Campbell has asserted that programs for aborigines need to put more emphasis on improving

housing, education and job training.

"For too long," he said, "aboriginal affairs have been an expression of urban middle-class guilt and not arranged for the benefit of the aboriginal people."

Although more than half of Australia's exports are commodities such as coal, wool, wheat and iron ore that come from rural areas, at least 80 percent of Australia's 16 million people live in urban centers.

Of the 143 seats in the House of Representatives, 44 are classified as rural; the rest are mainly urban.

David Johnston, a Kalgoorlie lawyer who is trying to wrest the Liberal Party seat from Mr. Campbell, said he believes the most crucial issue in the elections is the "lack of voting power" for rural Australians.

"Politicians" put money where the people are," he said. "But that's hindering our development as a nation."

Mr. Johnston, 31, noted that more than 20 percent of Australia's export earnings came from the area around Kalgoorlie.

Ron Smale, 38, the National Party candidate in Kalgoorlie, said rural Australia is not getting back from the government nearly as much in services as it contributes.

"We're treated as second-class citizens by the federal government," said Mr. Smale, who worked in the gold mines until he bought a jewelry business in Kalgoorlie from his father in 1977.

There are no public opinion polls to go by. But Bill Sheehan, who helps run a gambling school on the outskirts of Kalgoorlie, gave his assessment of the mood of the electorate: "We're anegovernment," he said, "but on voting day, we're for the Labor Party."

Sikh Rebels Kill Punjab Politician And Family

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Sikh gunmen killed a former Punjab cabinet minister himself, a Sikh, and his family on Friday.

The deaths brought the toll in separatist violence in northern India this month to at least 119, according to unofficial figures, and followed the slaying Monday and Tuesday of 72 Hindu bus passengers by Sikh separatists in Punjab and Haryana states.

Troops have been deployed across northern India to prevent further violence.

The police lifted a curfew in a New Delhi district where Hindu crowds stood and tried to burn Sikh houses and temples on Thursday during a protest strike that paralyzed the capital.

The police said tension had eased in New Delhi but troops planned to march in full battle dress through towns in neighboring Haryana state for the third consecutive day.

At least 11 persons, mainly Sikhs, have been killed in northern India this past week in reprisal for the bus killing.

On Friday, gunmen shot and killed Satnam Singh Bagwan, a member of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and former minister in the Punjab government.

They attacked his farm near Amritsar, killing him three members of his family and two bodyguards, said the police in Chandigarh.

More than 500 have died since the start of the year.

Strike Paralyzes Bombay

A general strike to protest the killing of Hindus by Sikhs virtually paralyzed Bombay on Friday, *Agence France-Presse* reported.

Scattered violence broke out during the one-day strike when opposition party activists stoned tax offices and buses that ignored calls to stop work, the Press Trust of India reported.

But most taxis and scooter-taxi drivers did not operate in Bombay, a city of 8.2 million, forcing people traveling by suburban trains to walk long distances. Only limited bus service was available.

Pretoria Offers Consultative Role To Urban Blacks

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The government on Friday offered to let urban blacks elect representatives to negotiate with white officials for a new constitution.

Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional affairs, said a draft bill would create a national council of whites and blacks to advise the state on the new constitution.

President Pieter W. Botha first proposed such a council in January 1983, but black leaders objected to his insistence on appointing black representatives. Mr. Botha reintroduced the idea when he opened the latest session of Parliament on May 19.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Heunis said that if Parliament passes the bill, it still would be up to Mr. Botha to decide to set up the council and proclaim elections.

Black groups did not immediately comment on the new proposal.

A World Bank report suggests that about 80 percent of the endemic disease experienced by people in the developing world are associated with not only unsafe water but also inadequate sanitation and poor personal hygiene. Hospital workers say that mounting awareness among villagers has led to an increase in both the use of sanitary latrines and efforts by sanitary workers to insure that the clean water they take from the hand pumps remains clean in their homes.

Police also arrested 438 striking bus drivers and reported one man killed and four wounded in scattered violence.

WORLD BRIEFS

Belgium Passes New Immigration Law

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A draft law to ban a flood of asylum-seekers entering Belgium has cleared its final hurdle and should be in force by the end of the year, Justice Ministry sources said Friday.

The law, passed Thursday by the legislature's upper house, vastly increases government power to prevent asylum-seekers from entering the country.

Under the new law, asylum-seekers will be turned back at the border if their identification or travel documents are not in order. Refugees who bring in world-wide refugees whose documents are not in order will be subject to a fine of about \$1,000.

8,000 Join Protest in Haitian Capital

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — About 8,000 demonstrators marched here Friday, singing anti-government songs and carrying flags supporting the Communist Party and other opposition groups.

Marchers also carried small black coffin-shaped boxes and wreaths, commemorating the 22 persons killed during a general strike last week. Opposition groups have called for an unlimited general strike beginning Saturday, in an effort to force the resignation of the ruling three-member council, led by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy.

Opposition leaders and the council remained in power largely because of U.S. support. Richard Holbrooke, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, said Friday that demands for General Namphy's resignation were "farfetched" and "not a reasonable solution."

U.S. Knew of Moscow Embassy Tunnel

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States has known about a secret tunnel under the new Soviet Embassy in Moscow for years and has regularly monitored and inspected it, according to the State Department.

Charles E. Rodman, the department spokesman, said Thursday that the tunnels were "not a new discovery by any means." He said that they had been found and "checked" by U.S. personnel before 1979, when construction of the eight-building complex began.

On Friday, gunmen shot and killed Satnam Singh Bagwan, a member of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and former minister in the Punjab government.

The tunnels contain water, electrical and sewage pipes, and are connected to water tanks in cost-conscious, he said. The United States said they were necessary for diplomatic services to the embassy compound.

They attacked his farm near Amritsar, killing him three members of his family and two bodyguards, said the police in Chandigarh.

More than 500 have died since the start of the year.

Soviet Role in Mideast Talks Urged

GENEVA (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand of France said Friday that the Soviet Union should be part of a projected peace conference on the Middle East. Mr. Mitterrand spoke at the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the UN's principal forum for north-south discussions.

He said after meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt that such a problem, with serious international ramifications, must be resolved by those who had more than normal influence in the area. Mr. Mubarak said: "The Soviet Union must be part of an international conference because it is the second world power and could be a good guarantor."

Mr. Mubarak met with Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, on Thursday to discuss prospects for a conference, and Mr. Peres said when leaving for home Friday that he was encouraged by the talks. Mr. Peres said the main obstacle was "the position vis-a-vis the nature of coexistence and vis-a-vis the relationship with Israel."

Senate Backs Trade Retaliation Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate called Friday for increased pressure against Japan's trade barriers and overwhelmingly approved legislation against countries that do not follow a "consistent pattern" of market開放 policies.

The provision was approved 77-1 in a Senate vote and then by voice vote. Under the new provisions, the U.S. trade representative would compile a list of countries with a consistent pattern of trade barriers and market-opening practices. He would pinpoint the major barriers and total the cost to American import export sales.

If the countries did not stop their unfair practices, they would face U.S. retaliation, which usually means tariffs or quotas on a country's products within 19 months. If the barriers were dropped, however, consideration would be measured to increased U.S. exports over three years.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. to Charge French \$16 for Visas

PARIS (UPI) — Starting Aug. 1, French citizens seeking a visa to the United States on vacation or business will be charged a fee of 16 francs (\$4.20). These fees will be good for three years, although changes will continue to be honored.

The fee is to strongly match the \$15 that France charged American visitors for the visa it began issuing in September as part of anti-terrorism measures. The French visa was also to have a three-year duration.

Thomas Caron, head of the visa section at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, said the fee was being imposed not as retaliation but because of a new requirement for reciprocity. He said the section, which has a permanent staff of 18, last month issued a record 43,000 nonimmigrant visas. The visa requirement began to take effect in January.

SAS Seeks U.S. Entry Control in Oslo

OSLO (Reuters) — Scandinavian Airlines System and Friday warned to reduce the time it takes to enter the United States through John F. Kennedy airport by having U.S. officials check passports in Oslo. But U.S. officials warned that time-consuming customs clearance, including baggage checks and declaration of taxable items, must also be carried out in Norway if the experiment were to work.

SAS said that if the plan succeeded, a similar system might be set up at Copenhagen and Stockholm airports. U.S. officials said they would be checking passports of passengers bound for the United States, instead of checking passports of passengers bound for the United States.

Airlines in Britain have been ordered by the Civil Aviation Authority to modify the engine switches in the cockpit of Boeing 757 and 767 aircraft following a near disaster in the United States last week. A 767 pilot accidentally switched on both engines and plunged within 100 feet (30 meters) of the Pacific before they could be restarted.

In Kenya, a Simple Hand Pump Means Safe Water

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

KWALE, Kenya — At daylight's first blush, the women of this tropical district for generations have begun the long walk to faraway rivers and streams to collect water for their families.

They have returned home hours later with water, unclear and unsafe, that has been largely responsible for the district's having one of the highest death rates among children in Kenya. Their plight has been similar to those of nearly two billion people in developing countries who, the United Nations says, still haul water from distant and contaminated sources, a practice resulting in millions of deaths a year.

But the situation in Kwale began to improve a few years ago with the aid of a global program promoting the use of a device dating to ancient Rome — the hand pump. Experts on the subject say that the pump provides one of the simplest and least expensive means of supplying safe water to populations in rural communities and those on the fringes of urban areas in the developing world.

"There was so much diarrhea, bilharzia and cholera," said a woman, sitting under the umbrella of towering trees. "Many people were dying. People didn't have time to do any other work because they were always looking for doctors to treat them. Things are better now."

Thousands of people involved in the program in Kwale now walk for fresh water only as far as their village hand pump, installed in wells placed where ground water of good quality is available. Kenyan hospital officials say that, although the prevalence of some water-related diseases remains high, the new system has contributed to a dramatic decrease in reported cases of diarrheal diseases and the virtual eradication of cholera.

The hand-pump project, sponsored by the World Bank and the UN Development Program, tested 70 different types of the machine in 20 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to find the most appropriate design. The program is part of a worldwide campaign by



Residents of Kwale, in southeastern Kenya, fetch clean water at the village hand pump, installed through a UN program.

the United Nations, through its International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, to provide reasonable access to safe drinking water and sanitation to the underdeveloped world by 1990, after a 10-year drive.

The decade began in a landscape strewn with failed water projects that used inappropriate technology and lacked community participation. Even now, some water experts say, at least 40 percent of such facilities are not working at any one time.

The current program, which receives financial support from several donor nations, has sought to resolve these and other problems. It has recommended most highly pump designs such as the Artesian and the T

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Who's Laughing Now?

Quite Some Joke

Oliver North presented on Thursday as the "ultimate irony," and as a great trick played on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, that Iranian money had ended up paying for the Nicaraguan resistance. There was a certain nodding of heads in the congressional hearing chamber, but this really cannot be allowed to stand. For it was precisely President Reagan's ill-fated attempt to buy back American hostages by sending arms to Iran that launched the fiasco now being unraveled on Capitol Hill.

True, a great trick was played. But it takes an extraordinary, almost willful blindness not to realize, especially at this late date, that it was played not by the clever, self-congratulating men in the Reagan administration but by none other than Ayatollah Khomeini. The Americans are still suffering that some of his funds were diverted to the Nicaraguan contras. But the ayatollah has had himself the stuff of a belly laugh.

Recall that President Reagan insisted he would not negotiate with terrorists, and that he organized an international arms embargo against Iran. Suddenly the United States is sending its emissaries to arrange the dispatch of extremely valuable American missiles for use in Iran's invasion of Iraq, whose support has become a principal American objective. The United States is even accepting the humiliating requirement of proving its good faith to Tehran.

The ayatollah lets one or two hostages dribble out but immediately sees to the replenishment of the supply — new live hostages are quickly found and seized. Suddenly, he finds that even when he does not deliver up hostages, he still gets arms! And not only has he invented a kind of perpetual motion arms-supply machine. He has also taken a considerable political hostage: the story of the secret American dealings is his to divulge. The convulsions unleashed when he does divulge it are, of course, still in train.

Colonel North is quite right when he declares that there is an "ultimate irony" here. But the real "ultimate irony" is that the American perpetrators of the Iranian gambit still do not realize that the United States was skinned. Imagine: The United States has been embarrassed in front of Arab moderates and European allies, its policy on terrorism has become a mockery, it has given palpable aid and comfort to a detested regime that is penetrating the territory of a friendly state, the Reagan presidency has been catapulted into unprecedented crisis, and Oliver North, a loyal soldier, sits before Congress and reports smugly that he and his undercover colleagues pulled off a brilliant coup.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

What About 'Them'?

Oliver North is unwilling to call himself a hero. The six rows of decorations pinned to his uniform, he said on Thursday, represent the heroism of marines who served under him. At the same time, the lieutenant colonel is also unwilling to have something much heavier pinned on him: the blame.

The telecast officer who coordinated the Iran-contra affair has been saddling two purposes in the joint Senate-House hearings. One is to demonstrate that he is a stand-up soldier who can take the heat. The other, however, is to ensure that he is not also a fall guy. So far he has managed to keep his purposes from colliding.

He voices almost reverential respect for the president. He only "assumes" presiden-

tial knowledge. He professes admiration for senior administration officials. He describes loyal, tireless service that some would call admirable devotion, others hot-eyed zeal. But there is a limit.

Arthur Liman, a committee lawyer, asked him on Thursday whether he was not supposed to do everything possible to help the contras, law or no law, but in a way that did not "infect other people with knowledge."

A. "Unnecessary knowledge" is the term.

Q. You do it, you provide the deniable link.

You take the rap if it gets exposed. That was what this was all about, right?

A. I do honestly believe that they expected that Ollie would go quietly. And Ollie intended to do so, right up until the day that somebody decided to start a criminal prosecution.

At that point the committee seemed to be practicing political jujitsu. It was trying to turn to its advantage the appealing impression that Colonel North seemed to be making on television. If it was "they" who set him up, it is "they" who should be blamed for his predicament, not the committee.

Colonel North's appearance so far has brought other moments of high interest. One involved the diversion of money from Iran's payments for arms to the contras in Nicaragua. To Colonel North, this diversion was truly something to chortle about: "a neat idea." The late William Casey, director of central intelligence, agreed that it was "the ultimate covert operation."

This diversion, whose discovery so stunned America last fall, is the core transaction that President Reagan denies knowing about. How Mr. Casey could have refrained from sharing this delicious stunt with his close friend the president is a question not yet answered.

Congress may never learn the answer, but, as the committee made clear, the joke was on the United States. The diversion was accomplished not with the ayatollah's money but with funds that would otherwise have gone to the government.

In a dramatic moment on Wednesday, Colonel North finally replied to attacks on his personal integrity. He admits — as he must, considering the evidence — that it was a gross error to accept a \$14,000 home security system and then try to cover up the transaction. His claim that he could not obtain official help in guarding his family against threatened terrorism bears further inquiry. As for using contra aid money for personal purchases, he said he was only reimbursing himself for personal contributions to the depleted contra aid fund.

In other respects, he seemed to lose ground — with his dramatic insistence, for instance, that he had a patriotic duty to lie to Congress, obstruct an attorney general's inquiry and shred embarrassing documents. Senator Daniel Inouye, no less a military hero than the witness, shattered the colonel's suggestion that it would endanger lives and compromise secrets to tell Congress the truth about covert operations. There have been no committee leaks. Senator Inouye noted, nor were there any when he headed the Senate Intelligence Committee.

Colonel North has been adept at spreading blame without implicating the president. He has implicated, without seeming to, two national security advisers, a CIA director, a secretary of state and others. The cliché question of the hearings is what the president knew and when he knew it. To judge by Colonel North's testimony so far, that is premature. There is a prior question, concerning an array of senior officials serving the president. What did "they" know and what did "they" do about it?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Showboating on Subsidies

In a grand and sweeping gesture, the Reagan administration proposes to end just about all of its enormous farm subsidies — if Europe and Japan do the same. The administration is showboating. The chance of actually getting a binding international agreement to do that, or anything remotely similar to it, is vanishingly small.

This kind of posturing is only likely to deflect the serious negotiations on farm subsidies that are getting under way. That is unfortunate, because all of the rich countries are spending far more than they want or need to spend on their farmers, and that is a useful deal to be struck.

Under the Reagan administration the subsidies have more than doubled, mainly because of the enormous farm bill in 1985. In Europe, farm subsidies are pushing the Community into a financial crisis. For the last several years America and the EC have been throwing more and more money into their frantic efforts to offset each other's subsidies as they struggle to dump their farm surpluses onto world markets. Together, the United States and the EC will spend \$50 billion this year on farm subsidies.

But total abolition of subsidies is the wrong goal, and American attempts to press for it will only block progress toward the kind of money-saving bargain that is now possible. It is not only that, as everybody knows, farmers are voters who make

political trouble for governments that forget them. It is also that many city dwellers are uneasy about their food supplies and want their governments to guarantee them. Japan is a densely inhabited island that remembers World War II, and Japan's government will continue to support rice at whatever cost is necessary to ensure that at least a survival ration is grown at home.

The problem of the world's crazy agriculture program is a country in which people were literally starving 40 years ago. Things have got badly out of hand there, as they have in America, but not many countries will choose to leave their basic food supply to the vagaries of world markets.

But how about an agreement to cut out all the export subsidies? They represent true waste. Along with them, how about the indirect export subsidies that are responsible for the surpluses that cannot be sold except by dumping them abroad? Subsidizing farmers' incomes is a useful social policy, but the export subsidies are turning into an expensive scandal worldwide. As governments in America and elsewhere struggle to cope with the soaring costs, there is a chance at last to bring export subsidies under control. It should not be lost in a campaign to eliminate all farm supports, an idea that is neither realistic nor desirable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOGRAD, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOURT and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANCOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising Sales Director

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61282; Editorial, 612718; Production, 63069. Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 67-7765. Telex: RS36928. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-8610616. Tel: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 836-6802. Tel: 362-0099. Tel: 46-16721. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 8000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 256755. Tel: 47175. Pres. U.S.: Michael Clegg, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-8804. Tel: 47175. S.A.: Capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Particulière No. 61337. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION



For Our Five Billionth, a Caring, Planning World?

By Perdita Huston

GLAND, Switzerland — Earth's five billionth inhabitant is born today, July 11, the UN Fund for Population Activities guesses. The symbolic date was set in order to highlight a historic event and remind us that 5 billion is likely to become 10 billion before population stabilizes.

In a world in which food, fuel, water and dignity are in scarce supply for hundreds of millions of people, we must wonder if our species is out of control, in danger of plundering natural systems beyond their regenerative capacity. We wonder if today's birth is cause for celebration or dismay.

Adonna is a woman with whom I met in Africa a few months ago, a few weeks after she gave birth to her 10th child, also wonders about today's children. The five billionth is more than likely to be born to a woman like her. She too, hesitates between celebration and dismay. Surely she will love and care for her latest as best she can, as well as she cares for her others. But Adonna did not want another child.

She is 34. Married at 15 to a man she did not choose, she has borne 10 children, one of whom died in infancy. Because she is responsible for providing the family with food, fuel and water, she is aware that there is less food, fuel and water than before. The family's land has been divided up several times to accommodate brothers who married; she has to walk farther and farther to find firewood for cooking, and, she says, "there are so many more women who come to fetch well water now."

Adonna, like rural women throughout the developing world, understands that resources are stretched, that there is less of everything for this generation — everything, except children.

"Children don't die as much as we do," she says, "so you don't need to have as many."

Her logic is based on facts: Governments' investments in health services resulted in a virtual health explosion. People live longer; infants have a better chance of survival. Fertility rates outstrip mortality rates. Of the 13 children that Adonna's mother bore, eight died before adulthood. A generation later, Adonna has lost only one of 10.

obtain contraceptives. The second, an additional barrier, would prevent her from using them.

Because her husband associates her fertility with his virility, he takes pride in each pregnancy as proof of his manhood. Like that of millions of other women, Adonna's security — from divorce and social disgrace, polygamy and physical violence — depends on pleasing her husband. If husbands want more children, wives will have them, even when it means more fatigue and malnourishment.

While Adonna remains trapped by society's customs, her country struggles with a demographic explosion. People live longer; infants have a better chance of survival. Fertility rates outstrip mortality rates. Of the 13 children that Adonna's mother bore, eight died before adulthood. A generation later, Adonna has lost only one of 10.

are beginning to learn how. The compassion community, led by the UNHCR, is competent in countries of "first asylum." Starving Ethiopians come into Sudan and the world is there with a helping hand. But the compassionate rich countries are now being targeted as "countries of final destination," and they want no part of large numbers of refugees from Sri Lanka or Cambodia or El Salvador.

You can see what is beginning to happen almost anywhere in the world. The United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands have all recently passed laws or instituted regulations designed to make it easier to refuse entry for Third World refugees and immigrants — or to deport them if they manage to get in.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

"So we have learned how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

The refugees would eventually drift home when the war stopped or the rains started. But now it's different. The problem is going to be in the airports of New York and London and Paris. We don't know how to set up giant refugee camps. It's an organizational and supply problem — bring in water, food, sanitation, doctors.

Not Yet The Seventh Day's Rest

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Anniversaries and anniversaries don't intrigue me as much as new things happening. So I didn't stop to think what the 20th anniversary of the six-day Arab-Israeli war meant until I read the article "My Neighbor, My Enemy," by Thomas Friedman in last Sunday's New York Times Magazine.

It brought flashes of remembrance and a terrible recognition: Mr. Friedman summed it up in saying, "The last 20 years have been nothing more than the seventh day of the six-day war."

I have vivid memories of the mounting crisis, the excited eagerness for war in Cairo and Amman, then the week of battle from the Israeli side. It is my favorite boast that I was the last person through the Mandelbaum gate, the sole passage across divided Jerusalem, the night before the war started. But my point here is not to recall my stories or to say, "In the spring of 1968, I went again to see how things had changed." After getting some addresses from people in East Jerusalem, I made a quick tour of the West Bank. I chose to go alone, trading off the limitations of contact that the lack of an Arabic-speaking interpreter would mean for the chance that by myself I could inspire greater confidence and candor.

Things were tense in Nablus, where Israeli soldiers were raiding up schools that chose to demonstrate defiance

Thrust and Parry: North Turns Out to Be a Master

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — He was willing to take the hit. He was ready to be dropped like a hot rock. He would play the "fall guy," as he put it in his tough-guy lingo, allowing his superiors to finger him on a scheme that was going down the tubes.

But Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North would not play the patsy.

"When I heard the words criminal investigation," he told the Iran-contra investigating committee on Thursday, "my mind set changed considerably."

"There was probably not another person on the planet Earth as surprised as I was to hear that someone thought it was criminal," he said, "and that I was the only person on the planet Earth named on that appointment order."

Colonel North, who has turned the Iran committee hearings into electrifying theater, did not disappoint on Thursday.

No longer a flip and combative cowboy blithely bending the law, the colonel now presented himself as the earnest servant of the president — with an affecting crack in his voice — seeking to convince a thick-headed Congress that he was being railroaded.

He had a worthy opponent in Arthur L. Liman, counsel for the Senate investigators, who clearly felt that he needed to wrest back some of the sympathy Colonel North has won this week.

The colonel jutted his chin out and the counselor tucked his in. But their combat was subtle and soft-voiced, for the most part, as if Mr. Liman had decided he could not win with the aggressive, condescending manner that often characterized his questioning on previous occasions.

John W. Nields Jr., the gentlemanly House counsel, had been expected on Monday and Tuesday to play the good cop, but he was often aggressive — possibly because he was genuinely angry at times. Now Mr. Liman, whom the heralds had cast as the hard guy,

played Mr. Nields's expected role — a neat and surprising reversal. His questions were pointed but his manner mild.

Mr. Liman, who had been a caustic and stabbing interrogator with other witnesses, changed tactics with the popular marine officer. The public, apparently realizing from the flood of calls and letters coming into the committee office, felt the colonel was being unfairly picked on.

In May, Mr. Liman received a flood of letters of his own complaining that he had badgered and misstated Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general who was the first witness before the committee.

On Thursday, Colonel North's lawyer, Brendan V. Sullivan Jr., tried once more to portray his client as the beleaguered victim of congressional bullying. "Why don't you get off his back?" Mr. Sullivan snapped at his interrogators.

So Mr. Liman cleverly acted the high school principal with the errant schoolboy, trying to make Colonel North see his errors despite the colonel's continuing protests that he had done nothing illegal or wrong in the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

"And have you wondered why, if it was a good idea," Mr. Liman said, silkily, "that the president of the United States dismissed you because of it?"

The colonel replied: "If the commander in chief tells this lieutenant colonel to go stand in the corner and sit on his head, I will do so."

Mr. Liman also asked, in that sympathetic voice with the edge of the disciplinarian, why the witness did not confront Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter upon learning that his boss had not received the approval of the president on memos, as he had thought.

"I'm not in the habit of questioning my superiors," Colonel North replied at one point: "If he deemed it not to be necessary to ask the president, I saluted smartly and changed up the hill."

The lawyer spoke to the younger man as



Arthur L. Liman

though he were giving him a civics lesson.

"And you would agree with the proposition, wouldn't you, that in our desire to promote democracy abroad, including Nicaragua and elsewhere, we must never sacrifice our democratic values here?" he asked, as the colonel nodded.

But while Mr. Liman may have achieved the impression that Colonel North's superiors were painting him as a "loose cannon" to save themselves, Colonel North remained protective of his former bosses.

"That is the part of any subordinate," he

said. "Every centurion had a group of shields out in front of him — a hundred of them."

He said he did not think that the former national security advisers, Robert C. McFarlane and Admiral Poindexter, "would have ever placed me in jeopardy of a criminal prosecution."

He said that he was willing to "take the rap" in the political arena, but not in the criminal courts.

Mr. Liman was at his sharpest — acting apalled and moving to pain Colonel North as very delinquent — when the witness jauntily confessed that he had shredded documents from his files even while the Justice Department officials were in his office collecting files for evidence.

"That's a pretty high-grade shredder," the colonel said, smiling. "It eats 'em pretty quick."

In his opening statement, Colonel North continued to present himself as a selfless patriot, the servant of "a great president." He implied he was better able than Congress to judge the needs of the United States, which he called "a nation at risk" in a "dangerous world."

Colonel North's opening statement was dubbed "Son of Checkers" by skeptics in the chamber, because of its similarity in tone to Richard M. Nixon's famous "Checkers speech" of 35 years ago. Then, the issue of whether Mr. Nixon should have accepted money from wealthy contributors got lost in a melodramatic miasma about his wife's coat coat and his cocker spaniel.

When he was no longer defending himself, Colonel North was less the combative witness and more the sincere evangelist. He seemed transported — as though he had discovered a new forum for promoting his cause of contra aid.

"Plain and simple," he said, "Congress is to blame because of the fickle, vacillating, unpredictable on-again, off-again policy toward the Nicaraguan democratic resistance."

On Thursday's near-collision, the Pan Am and Viasa planes were flying along a jet route that is outside of radar coverage.

According to spokesman for the F.A.A., the Pan Am crew requested permission from a controller to change altitude from 37,000 feet to 39,000 feet.

The controller granted the request. But in scanning his paper flight data strips, used to check for other traffic in the absence of radar blips, he overlooked the Viasa plane coming north on the same airway at 39,000 feet, the spokesman said.

The incident Wednesday that involved the Delta and Continental jets was one of the most harrowing near-collisions in memory. It appealed safety experts for several reasons: One crew apparently made a number of blunders; the incident took place at midday in

CONFESS: Telling It All Is the Rage for '88 Politics

(Continued from Page 1)
top aide to Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. while he was speaker of the House of Representatives. "The second step is to use that credibility to redefine your problem, or use the problem for your own purposes."

Many observers predicted that Mrs. Dulakis would be viewed sympathetically because so many other Americans have struggled with drug or alcohol problems.

But Herbert Gans, a professor of sociology at Columbia University and the author of "Deciding What's News," said that the trend toward personal disclosure was a reflection of the electorate's long-standing interest in the personal and character of their leaders.

"A lot of the times, politicians don't talk about issues that the voters actually care about," he said. "So voters look for a way of answering the question, 'Which of

these characters can I trust with myself and my country two years from now, when something important happens?'

Kirk O'Donnell, president of the Center for National Policy, a liberal research organization, said television had played a major role in making politicians' private lives more visible, with the candidates themselves using commercials to offer the public a positive view of their relationships with their wives and children.

He said the era of confessional politics may have begun not with Mr. Hart but in 1952 with Richard M. Nixon's "Checkers speech," a highly personal address in which Mr. Nixon, who was then the vice president, successfully defended himself against charges that he had misused a fund created by wealthy campaign donors.

NEAR: Jetliners Nearly Collide in 2d Incident in 2 Days

(Continued from Page 1)
clear weather; and the trouble was not promptly reported to the authorities.

The Delta plane, a Lockheed L-1011 flying from London's Gatwick Airport to Cincinnati with 153 passengers and a crew of up to 12, was at 31,000 feet about three hours on the westbound seven-hour trip.

The Continental plane, a Boeing 747 carrying 399 passengers and a crew of 19, had also taken off from Gatwick and was headed for Newark International Airport in New Jersey.

The two planes had been assigned to follow parallel tracks 60 miles apart.

Radar coverage does not extend to large expanses of routes over the ocean, so controllers cannot follow the progress of planes on their scopes. Instead, they depend on the accuracy of crews and their equipment to keep the planes on track and at the correct altitude.

Safety margins are built into the routings by putting the tracks 60 miles apart and by providing that planes flying on the same track at altitudes over 29,000 feet be separated by either 2,000 feet in altitude or 10 minutes in flying time.

A key issue was why the Delta plane had strayed 60 miles south of where it should have been. The chief hypothesis of officials close to the inquiry was that the Delta crew had inserted the wrong data into

their computerized navigation system.

Delta spokesman said that an examination of the navigation equipment of their plane showed nothing wrong with it. The plane and equipment, they said, were put back into service on Thursday.

The Delta airline officials could not explain a recent succession of dangerous incidents involving Delta flights. These included, in addition to Wednesday's near-collision:

• A Boeing 737 landing at an airport 19 miles from the intended field on a flight to Kentucky last Tuesday.

• A 1,000-foot descent to just 600 feet over the Pacific last week when a pilot mistakenly cut off fuel to both engines of a Boeing 767.

• An aborted takeoff of a Delta jet in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 18 after the pilot saw the lights of another jetliner heading toward him as it was taking off in the opposite direction.

Demjanjuk Fires Attorney

The Associated Press
JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk, on trial in Israel on charges of having committed Nazi war crimes, has dismissed Mark O'Connor, the attorney who represented him for the past five years, an associate defense lawyer said Friday.

Iranian Ridicules Bathroom Bargain

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Iranian businessman who Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North said proposed the idea of diverting Iran arms profits to Nicaraguan insurgents during a 1986 encounter in a bathroom has called that testimony the "best joke I have ever heard in my life."

The expatriate Iranian, Mamech Ghorbanifar, who arranged the first arms shipments, said on Wednesday that Colonel North's account was untrue and that such a conversation was implausible.

"If Mr. Ghorbanifar, an Iranian, made one of your president's most important policies up in a bathroom, I'm sorry for the United States," he

said. "Imagine it! I'm supposed to have taken a man who is chief of operations for the National Security Council and said: 'Come to the bathroom... overcharge for the weapons, finish me in Iran, and then send the money to your friends, the contra's.'"

"Honest to God, this is the biggest joke I have ever heard in my life," he said. "It was never alone with him."

Mr. Ghorbanifar said that the meeting referred to took place in London in January and was attended by Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general, and Amiram Nir, an Israeli adviser. Mr. Ghorbanifar said he never left the room.

STAR: Celebrity Industry Casts Its Eye on Oliver North

(Continued from Page 1)

\$2 million for his memoirs, creating another huge deficit.

"You have Ollie North, Iran, the president, missiles, Israel, intrigue and espionage," Mr. Korda said. "That sounds like a more appetizing package than how we're going to gather the public badge."

Mr. Korda said he would not be troubled if such a book were self-serving.

"What is an autobiography for, if not to be self-serving?" he demanded. "In the entire history of literature, has anyone written one that is not? Why should Ollie? Did Julius Caesar begin his book, 'I murdered many innocent Gaulish women and children?'

Mr. Korda and Mr. Oaxos agreed that a book about, rather

than by, Colonel North would be a dicey proposition.

Not so, said the New York publisher Donald Fino, who is bringing out just such a book. It is by a Boston Globe reporter, Ben Bradlee Jr. Mr. Fino predicted 100,000 copies in advance orders for its late-summer release.

Mr. Newberg, the New York agent, warned that Colonel North must not appear too eager, lest he lose his heroic sheen.

"As soon as he decides to sell to the highest bidder, the price will go down in a second," she said. "I think you'll find that if he's the guy he says he is, who did it all for love of country and the corps — well, the Semper Fi type does not do 'Live at Five.'

On the other hand, she added, "If

Cyprus Car Bomb Kills Hotel Manager and Son

Reuters

NICOSIA — A bomb exploded in a car Friday in the Cyprus coastal town of Limassol, killing a hotel manager and his 13-year-old son, police said.

The atmosphere in the hearing room seemed cordial Friday, compared to the frequent sparring earlier in the week. At one point Colonel North jocularly asked Mr. Liman if he was criticizing the document-shredding.

"My eyesight has suffered from reading what you left behind," Mr. Liman said.

Under the pragmatic new Communist Party leader, Nguyen Van Linh, the Vietnamese are being urged to expose faults and shortcomings, in an echo of the Soviet campaign for "openness."

Mr. Linh is assumed to be the author of a column called "Things to Be Done Immediately," signed "N.V.L.," that appears in the main Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan. The column advocates a vigorous restructuring of the economy, within the confines of Marxism-Leninism, and calls for full disclosure of failures.

Just as in the Soviet Union, there is resistance to this policy, Vietnamese publications and radio broadcasts indicate.

Nevertheless, frank airing of grievances and revelations of corruption have become daily fare. In the process, concerns about what official press organizations call "juvenile delinquency" or the "negative phenomenon among youth" are beginning to appear more fully.

According to exiles, the young people engage mostly in passive resistance.

The report said 8,000 youths had

been sent from these vocational schools to jobs in agriculture or the construction industry.

Colonel North's domestic radio network reported in detail on one case of deliberate destruction on June 29. The report, translated by the British Broadcasting Corp.'s monitoring service, said the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at the Phu Lai power plant in Hau Giang Province had investigated recent sabotage and discovered that "theft of materials, equipment and coal, the removal of insulating tubes and, especially, the stealing of accessories to starters on electrical equipment have occurred in the plant."

These cells, the radio said, are designed "to popularize state policies and the law, and to motivate people of all nationalities to maintain vigilance and resolutely foil the enemy's schemes to encourage illegal emigration across the border."

Young people fleeing Vietnam by boat say that, because of the harsh conditions, they fear forced farm labor and what are called new economic zones.

Young men also say they do not want to fight in Cambodia or on the Chinese border, both high-casualty areas where, they say, "tremblemakers" are sent.

On June 28, Hanoi's radio service reported that the capture of the rebels was a heavy blow to the organization of the Maoist-led group in the central Andean region of Cuzco.

Peru Captures Rebels Suspected in Killings

Agence France-Presse

LIMA — The police have captured a band of 13 Shining Path guerrillas believed responsible for the killing in June 1986 of four tourists on a train headed to the iconic Inca citadel of Machu Picchu, according to the authorities.

General Fernando Reyes said Thursday that the capture of the rebels was a heavy blow to the organization of the Maoist-led group in the central Andean region of Cuzco.

These rebels are suspected in the killing of 10 tourists on a train to Machu Picchu.

Peru's president, Alan García, said the capture of the rebels was a heavy blow to the organization of the Maoist-led group in the central Andean region of Cuzco.

These rebels are suspected in the killing of 10 tourists on a train to Machu Picchu.

Peru's president, Alan García, said the capture of the rebels was a heavy blow to the organization of the Maoist-led group in the central Andean region of Cuzco.

These rebels are suspected in the killing of 10 tourists on a train to Machu Picchu.

Peru's president, Alan García, said the capture of the rebels was a heavy blow to the organization of the Maoist-led group in the central Andean region of Cuzco.

These rebels are suspected in the killing of 10 tourists on a train to Machu Picchu.

Peru's president, Alan García, said the capture of the rebels was a heavy blow to the organization of the Maoist-led group in the central Andean region of Cuzco.

These rebels are suspected in the killing of 10 tourists on a train

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Can No Longer Rely
On an Eager Latin Market

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States is slowly increasing its exports, whittling away at the nation's huge trade deficit. If that deficit is to be dissolved, however, buyers must still be found for tens of billions of dollars of new sales abroad. In the past, whenever U.S. exports expanded, Latin America stepped forward to purchase a big share of the additional goods. This time the Latin buyers are gone.

Through decades of economic hardship, Latin America steadily purchased 15 percent of all the merchandise — the vast array of consumer products, machinery and equipment — that the United States sold abroad. Since the 1960s only Canada and Western Europe have purchased more than the Latin Americans.

Even today Latin America keeps its third-place ranking, although its purchases have finally begun to flag. They fell from a postwar high of 18.7 percent of America's exports in 1981 to 13 percent at an annual rate in this year's first quarter.

The debt crisis is the culprit, of course. The Latins can no longer borrow and spend in a big way. And the borrowing almost certainly will not resume in the next five to 10 years, which is when the United States must somehow find the buyers to bring down its \$144 billion trade deficit.

"We cannot expect that our trade problems are going to be alleviated in Latin America, as they once were in the 1960s and '70s," said Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers. Added Lawrence Velt, international economist at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. "The era of financing American exports with lending has ended."

That helps explain why there is so much emphasis on getting Japan and West Germany, and also Taiwan, to consume more American goods. No one else has the extra buying power of these nations. Last year their current account surpluses, money earned from trade and other foreign transactions, totaled \$137 billion.

BUT THERE are broader implications in the forced retreat of the Latins. Without the lending crutch, Latin America now has to pay for its imports with earnings from its own exports, particularly exports of manufactured products. These exports are already growing, chiefly from Brazil and Mexico.

In fact, the United States has been buying from Mexico and Brazil enough oil, machinery, auto parts, shoes and other consumer goods to develop a trade deficit with Latin America since 1983. That deficit is running at an annual rate of about \$14 billion this year. The Latins are using the surplus money to pay some of the interest on their nearly \$400 billion in foreign debt.

The new earning power might someday prompt Latin America to look elsewhere for imports. The fear is this: If the Latins are going to pay for foreign purchases with the profits of their own exports rather than with loans from American banks, why should they feel obligated to buy American goods in the future?

"The danger is still far down the road," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington. For now, the dollar's weakness has given U.S. products an advantage over goods priced in Japanese yen or West German Deutsche marks. This is reflected in recent Latin buying practices. Purchases of U.S. products have indeed up since 1984.

Current solutions to keep Latin America as buyers of U.S. goods involve a return of the old borrow-and-spend formula. Various rescue plans call for international lending by multinational lending agencies and commercial banks to major debtor nations, many of them in Latin America, as a way to ease debt payments. None of these plans has made much headway.

"By the 1990s Latin America might solve its debt problem by becoming a manufacturing center," said David Hale, chief economist at Kemper Financial Services. In the meantime, the Latin countries are unlikely to be of much help as a marketplace for Americans struggling to sell more products abroad.

Currency Rates

Currency Rates		July 10	
U.S. Dollars	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss francs	1.0755	1.0485	1.0285
French francs	53.54	51.63	50.94
London (b)	1.0445	1.0297	1.0205
Allem. (b)	1.0478	1.0318	1.0248
New York (c)	1.0425	1.0265	1.0195
Paris	1.0425	1.0339	1.0254
Tokyo	1.0425	1.0367	1.0281
Zurich	1.0471	1.0349	1.0274
1 ECU	1.1259	1.1037	1.0937
1 SDR	1.3044	1.2845	1.2744

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(e) To buy one pound: \$1.0251, £1.0251.

Figures in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000 (d) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Months	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	Net High	Net Low	Class	Quot. Chg.
2078 18	175	150	OnSho	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2079 18	175	150	OnShoC	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2080 18	175	150	OnShoF	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2081 18	175	150	OnShoN	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2082 18	175	150	OnShoP	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2083 18	175	150	OnShoR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2084 18	175	150	OnShoT	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2085 18	175	150	OnShoU	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2086 18	175	150	OnShoV	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2087 18	175	150	OnShoW	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2088 18	175	150	OnShoX	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2089 18	175	150	OnShoY	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2090 18	175	150	OnShoZ	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2091 18	175	150	OnShoA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2092 18	175	150	OnShoB	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2093 18	175	150	OnShoC	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2094 18	175	150	OnShoD	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2095 18	175	150	OnShoE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2096 18	175	150	OnShoF	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2097 18	175	150	OnShoG	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2098 18	175	150	OnShoH	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2099 18	175	150	OnShoI	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2100 18	175	150	OnShoJ	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2101 18	175	150	OnShoK	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2102 18	175	150	OnShoL	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2103 18	175	150	OnShoM	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2104 18	175	150	OnShoN	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2105 18	175	150	OnShoO	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2106 18	175	150	OnShoP	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2107 18	175	150	OnShoQ	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2108 18	175	150	OnShoR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2109 18	175	150	OnShoS	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2110 18	175	150	OnShoT	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2111 18	175	150	OnShoU	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2112 18	175	150	OnShoV	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2113 18	175	150	OnShoW	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2114 18	175	150	OnShoX	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2115 18	175	150	OnShoY	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2116 18	175	150	OnShoZ	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2117 18	175	150	OnShoA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2118 18	175	150	OnShoB	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2119 18	175	150	OnShoC	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2120 18	175	150	OnShoD	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2121 18	175	150	OnShoE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2122 18	175	150	OnShoF	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2123 18	175	150	OnShoG	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2124 18	175	150	OnShoH	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2125 18	175	150	OnShoI	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2126 18	175	150	OnShoJ	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2127 18	175	150	OnShoK	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2128 18	175	150	OnShoL	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2129 18	175	150	OnShoM	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2130 18	175	150	OnShoN	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2131 18	175	150	OnShoO	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2132 18	175	150	OnShoP	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2133 18	175	150	OnShoQ	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2134 18	175	150	OnShoR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2135 18	175	150	OnShoS	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2136 18	175	150	OnShoT	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2137 18	175	150	OnShoU	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2138 18	175	150	OnShoV	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2139 18	175	150	OnShoW	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2140 18	175	150	OnShoX	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2141 18	175	150	OnShoY	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2142 18	175	150	OnShoZ	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175	150	1.50	-10
2143 18	175	150	OnShoA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175			

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Holmes à Court Has 9.5% of Texaco

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK — Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier known for his takeover forays, said Friday he had raised his stake in Texaco Inc. to 9.5 percent, the second time this past week the investor has disclosed an increased holding in the troubled oil giant.

In an amended filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, a group of companies led by Mr. Holmes à Court said it owns 23,056,500 Texaco common shares, including 5,016,200 shares purchased from July 6 to July 8 at prices ranging from \$43.25 to \$45.125 a share.

Mr. Holmes à Court did not specify in the filing why his group increased its stake in Texaco. Previously, the Perth-based investor has said he acquired Texaco stock for

investment purposes. Although he has not expressed interest in acquiring Texaco, he is considered a potential takeover threat.

The latest disclosure came two days after the Holmes à Court group told the SEC it had raised its stake in Texaco to 7.4 percent from 6.4 percent of Texaco's 242.2 million common shares outstanding.

Texaco shares were among the most heavily traded securities Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock price fell 37.5 cents to close at \$44.875.

Texaco said in a statement from its headquarters in White Plains, New York, that it had received a copy of Mr. Holmes à Court's latest SEC filing and had confirmed that it "made no change in the previously stated investment intention of Mr. Holmes à Court."

The financier first disclosed in

May that he held a 6.4 percent stake in Texaco, positioning himself to become a significant figure in the company's multibillion-dollar legal battle with the smaller Panzani Co.

In April, Texaco filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code as part of a strategy to thwart the enforcement of a \$10.35 billion judgment against it won by Panzani, which is based in Houston.

The judgment stemmed from Panzani's assertion that Texaco wrongfully interfered with a planned merger between Panzani and Getty Oil Co., which Texaco subsequently acquired.

In recent years, Mr. Holmes à Court has attempted repeatedly to buy Australia's biggest industrial company, Broken Hill Proprietary, the Perth-based investor has

said he acquired Texaco stock for

Thompsons' Strength Is Family Cohesion

By Peter H. Frank
New York Times Service

DALLAS — In Dallas, a city renowned for wealthy families, the Thompson family, which owns the nation's largest convenience store chain, 7-Eleven, does not fit the mold. The Thompsons are apparently one of the few families that made their fortune with no help from oil and gas, although they did later buy a big stake in Citgo.

The only children of the Southland Corp.'s founder, Joe C. Thompson Sr., the three Thompson brothers, John P., Jere W. and Joe C. Jr., followed closely the steps walked by their father. The three sons graduated from Highland Park High School and the University of Texas at Austin. There, they all studied business administration, joined the same fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, and were managers of the football team.

After graduating from college, the two older brothers, John, who is 61 years old, and Jere, 55, joined the company immediately. Joe, who is 46, came to the company almost 10 years after he finished school. In January, he bought a local liquor store chain and left the company, reportedly under friendly conditions. John is chairman of the company, Jere is president and chief executive, and Joe remains a director.

John has been described as the bluest of the brothers and the leader of the family. Jere, the second in command, is more soft-spoken. Joe, known as Jodie, who received an MBA from the Wharton School of Business Administration, has been less intensely involved in Southland.

Described by friends and business associates as

forthright, private and unpretentious, the three brothers, their mother and their families also head one of the largest private companies in Dallas.

Through Thompson Co., the family has interests in a number of private businesses, whose revenues total \$500 million. And according to some of those close to the brothers, the Thompsons have managed to run their holdings without the family arguments that have plagued other wealthy clans.

"They have an incredible ability to get along with each other," said John R. Sloan, the president and chief executive of Thompson Co. "They all participate equally in the family businesses."

"The quality they seem to all possess is their ability to listen to each other and other people," said Leo E. Linbeck Jr., a Southland director and the chairman and chief executive of Linbeck Construction Corp. in Houston. "They are very indicative, with a good sense of humor."

Assuming that the business stays in the family, even at the cost of taking it private for \$3.1 billion, came as little surprise to some of those who know the Thompson brothers. A sense of tradition and family history has played an important role throughout the years in guiding the three brothers and their company, these acquaintances said.

After their father died in 1961, John became chairman and expanded the 7-Eleven chain from 600 stores to more than 8,200 in the United States today, making it by far the largest chain of convenience stores in the country.

In 1978, the company expanded into another convenience store area with the purchase of the Chief Auto Parts chain of automotive supplies.

MFI, Allied Retailers Units Put Up for Sale by ASDA

Reuters

LONDON — ASDA-MFI Group PLC, which has operations ranging from food retailing to furniture stores, said Friday that it would seek buyers for its MFI and Allied Retailers Ltd. units.

Analysts said any sale could be worth around \$700 million (\$1.13 billion).

The company also published annual figures showing a 15.4 percent rise in pretax profit to £192 million in the year to May 5, from £166.4 million in the previous year.

ASDA bought MFI Furniture Group PLC in April 1985 for £574 million.

But, as ASDA noted, MFI increased profit by only 0.4 percent in 1986-87 despite an 8.9 percent rise in sales.

The company might use the cash from the MFI sale to make a bid for a regional supermarket chain, with some analysts suggesting William Morrison PLC as a target.

Analysts said Ladbrooke Group PLC and Woolworth Holdings PLC could be interested in MFI. However, Ladbrooke said later that it was "most unlikely" that it would buy the MFI and Allied units.

UBS Targeting Hill Samuel As Part of Global Strategy

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Union Bank of Switzerland has set its sights on a British merchant bank, Hill Samuel Group PLC, as part of a long-term strategy to strengthen its role in the growing global market for financial services, a bank spokesman said Friday.

"They have an incredible ability to get along with each other," said John R. Sloan, the president and chief executive of Thompson Co. "They all participate equally in the family businesses."

"The quality they seem to all possess is their ability to listen to each other and other people," said Leo E. Linbeck Jr., a Southland director and the chairman and chief executive of Linbeck Construction Corp. in Houston. "They are very indicative, with a good sense of humor."

Assuming that the business stays in the family, even at the cost of taking it private for \$3.1 billion, came as little surprise to some of those who know the Thompson brothers. A sense of tradition and family history has played an important role throughout the years in guiding the three brothers and their company, these acquaintances said.

After their father died in 1961, John became chairman and expanded the 7-Eleven chain from 600 stores to more than 8,200 in the United States today, making it by far the largest chain of convenience stores in the country.

In 1978, the company expanded into another convenience store area with the purchase of the Chief Auto Parts chain of automotive supplies.

A takeover of Hill Samuel would

significantly expand Union Bank's position on the London and international markets, and mark a further step in overseas expansion by the Big Three Swiss banks, Union Bank, Credit Suisse and Swiss Bank Corp.

Swiss share markets reacted cautiously to the merger talks. Buyers sent Union Bank stock up by about 15 Swiss francs (about \$10) to 4,690, investment bankers said.

Investment analysts said they were confident that market impact would become apparent in the next few months, if the acquisition succeeded.

The takeover talks were hailed by investment and banking analysts as a positive sign to world markets.

Rolf Knell, analyst at Bank J. Vontobel & Co., in Zurich, said, "It shows to the world that Swiss banks can be aggressive, and it's a pretty good signal to the worldwide investment banking community."

He said that Crédit Suisse and Swiss Bank Corp. were already "very strongly" established in the London financial markets, and he did not expect them to try to increase their exposure.

Fairchild Announces Restructuring

Reuters

CHANTILLY, Virginia — Fairchild Industries Inc., the financial troubled military contractor, announced a restructuring plan Friday that will emphasize its aerospace and defense electronics businesses.

The program involves an infusion of capital from an investor group headed by George Soros, an expanded divestiture program, the repurchase of some preferred stock and the reduction of senior debt, Fairchild said.

Funds generated by the program may be used to fund acquisitions and to repurchase common stock.

Fairchild has reported relatively small profits or losses in recent quarters. For the first quarter of 1987, it had profit of \$3.3 million on sales of \$140.6 million. It said the restructuring would improve its earnings growth.

Fairchild is the parent company of Fairchild Republic Co., an aircraft builder based in Farmingdale, New York, that faces difficulties because Congress cut funds for production of its F-46A jet trainer.

The parent company said Friday that after the divestitures, the company will consist primarily of space systems, avionics, defense electronics.

Hanna to Acquire Day International

By the Associated Press

CLEVELAND — The Dayton-based Day International Corp. has agreed to be acquired by M. A. Hanna Co. in a tender offer potentially worth nearly \$350 million, the companies said Friday. Hanna has offered to pay \$48 a share for Day International common stock.

Day's directors recommended that shareholders accept the offer, which is conditional on Hanna's ability to acquire a majority of the 7.2 million common shares. If successful, the remaining shares may also be acquired.

Day International, formerly Dayton Rubber Co., produces rubber and plastic products and will become a Hanna subsidiary. Hanna, formerly Hanna Mining Co., has in recent years diversified its natural resources interests to include polymers and energy.

ics, related aerospace subsystems and aerospace fasteners.

Fairchild said it will raise about \$34 million through the sale of convertible preferred stock and subordinated debt to the investor group formed by Mr. Soros, investment advisor to Quantum Group, which has amassed an 11 percent holding in Fairchild. The company also said Mr. Soros was elected to its board.

Under an agreement in principle with Fairchild, Quantum and the investor group agreed to limit their aggregate holdings to 25 percent of the company's outstanding voting securities for five years.

The agreement also limits sales of any of the group's Fairchild holdings for 18 months.

Under the company's divestiture plan, Fairchild intends to sell its general industry segment, raising up to \$150 million this year.

Fairchild said the repurchase of preferred stock involves buying

back 3,436,037 outstanding shares of \$3.60 redeemable Series A preferred stock.

The company, which has senior debt of \$144 million due 1998, said it intends to prepay \$22.5 million of that sum this month and \$28.7 million in August.

Fairchild said it may negotiate earlier payment of the remaining senior debt and cancel its \$75 million bank revolving credit line.

Rolls-Royce Wins Contract

By the Associated Press

LONDON — British aerospace manufacturer Rolls-Royce announced Friday a contract to supply engines to the Australian airline Qantas. The airline has ordered four of the U.S.-built Boeing 747-400 aircraft with Rolls-Royce RB211-524D engines, with options on a further 15. Rolls-Royce said the deal was worth at least £150 million (\$243 million).

Euro-Commercial Paper

July 10

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

London

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

London

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

London

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

London

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

London

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

London

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

London

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-133 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-Firstrust Securities Ltd.

ACROSS

1 John Irving protagonist
5 To the matter in hand
10 Gave studios
15 Legs, to runyon
19 Shielded, in a way
20 Urbane
21 An official under Nero
22 — Islands, off New Guinea
23 "Minute Walz" et al?
25 Supports Bacon?
27 Estimate too highly
28 Courage
30 "Lucretia" painter
31 Keeps
32 Regal topper
33 Knight's emperor
34 Chorus ring
35 Polyphonic
36 Paradise
37 Foreword
40 Equipped for speckling?
42 Dandy
45 Electrical units
46 Except

ACROSS

47 — P., Dickens' character
48 Moto matter
49 Roulette play
50 Like Old Glory with 45 stars?
54 "Dancin'" director
55 Game for masked players?
57 Judicial writ
58 Waikiki acquisition
59 Tabasco ta-ta
60 Canary's cousin
61 Deserve
62 Early Greek poet
64 To the point
65 Detroit lobby leader?
68 Austen clergyman
69 Marjorie at dawn?
71 Past
72 Help escapees
73 Mike Tyson's milieu
74 Matrimony, e.g.
75 Skim along easily

ACROSS

76 Duffer's delight
77 Sarah and White?
81 Made bread
82 Broncobusting medium
83 Stretched-out canal?
84 Eister
85 Bistro for a contesting team?
88 Welty's "Music from —"
89 Jack's heir?
94 Dissonant
94 Compassion
95 Touchdown celebration?
96 B's for theses?
98 Genuine possessions?
100 A Cossini
101 Facing Darling
102 Top-drawer
103 Barely managed, with "out"
104 "The —" Midler film
105 Starchy collars
106 U.S. capitalist
107 Where soaps unfold

DOWN

1 Fla.'s — Bowl
2 Vibrant
3 Sat again
4 Nobleman grows old?
5 Tai and Lai
6 La Scala highlights
7 Steeplechase
8 Anne Baxter role
9 Handel opus
10 Renaissance
11 Turkish city on the Seyhan
12 Kind of squad
13 Lodge brother
37 Elbow

DOWN

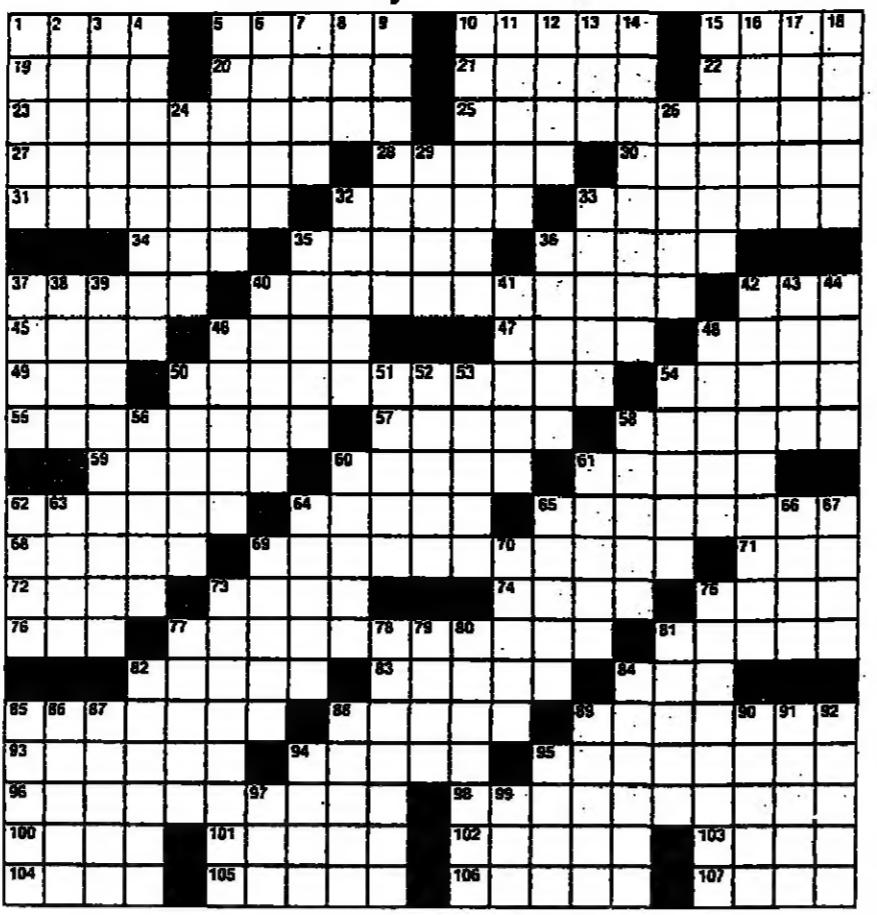
14 Lowered the class curve on a test?
15 Frish
16 Singer Kay
17 Clement or Marianne
18 French body
24 Trov's last king
26 Broadcast
29 Fight for breath
32 Lion's ivy rival
33 Portended
35 Yields
36 Conjurors
37 Elbow

DOWN

38 Change the décor
39 Ancient school man?
40 Fills the hold
41 Consumed
42 Chezat's lair?
43 Peleg's base in a saying
44 Hammer part
46 Hair net
48 Like a dunce cap
50 Marriage
51 Boat section
52 Ankles
53 Peregrine here
54 This is crazy

Word Play

By Louis Sabin



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

PEANUTS



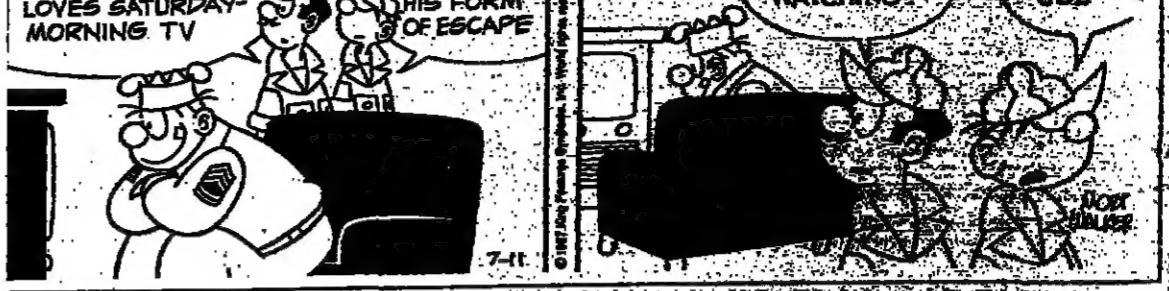
© 1987 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

BLONDIE



© 1987 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

BEETLE BAILEY



© 1987 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

DOUGHNUTS!

© 1987 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

POSTCARD

Rock 'n' Quiet

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rock music reverberated through the ceiling, and in the room, the parents came and went, speaking of Bryan Adams.

Adams, the Canadian rock star, was upstairs at the Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum, performing before a crowd of swooning teen-agers. The parents, about 25 of them, were in a special room in the basement, communing.

"Bryan Adams?" said Joan Selski. "My daughter put a picture of him on our refrigerator, but I have no idea what he sings. He could walk in here right now and sit down, and I wouldn't recognize him."

Selski had driven her 14-year-old daughter from Huntington Station, New York, to Uniondale that evening, deposited her at the Coliseum gate, and then repaired to the Quiet Room, set up in April to give parents a place to go during concerts. Before, parents often stayed in their cars or sat through performances of groups they had never heard of with children who pretended to be orphans.

"My husband went to Mister Mister, Duran Duran and Springsteen with our daughter and her friends," Selski said. "Vincent said he was like a growth — he could walk in here right now and sit down, and I wouldn't recognize him."

"This music isn't as bad as some of it," said Dianne Solarich of Island Park, New York, adding that her three children all prefer different musical groups, none of whom she can identify. "I never know who we are seeing. I just get in the car and drive."

Iona Maturo said in her day, teen-agers used to go to concerts by people like the Beatles, Tom Jones and Elvis.

"Remember, when they had the contest on 'American Bandstand' to guess Fabian's last name?" asked Felicia, her eyes lighting up.

Could the other parents remember what it was?

"Fortel," they shouted.

Meanwhile, Adams was holding forth upstairs before 10,000 adoring fans, mostly clean-cut young people in pastels who gasped and cheered as he began singing while he was singing and when he stopped singing.

Adams, who has a fetchingly husky voice and an earnest way about him, charged into one of his hits, "Straight from the Heart," pausing to let the audience sing the refrain. They stood on their seats, clutching each other and waving their arms to the music.

Off to one side stood Joseph Fischetti of Southold, New York, who had come to the concert with his two teen-age children and their friend, "Bryan Adams is fine," he said. "But if I just sit there I can't turn him off. So I'm just going to hang around."

Sitting secure in the Quiet Room, Selski said, "Teen-agers don't have parents."

A spokesman for Madison Square Garden, John Urban, said the arena was interested in having a Quiet Room, but had no plans to do one.

The parents sipped soda and ate pretzels, provided by the arena, and traded war stories about teenagers and their music. Trying to follow what was happening upstairs, they listened for vibrations.

After a brief lull, there was a sudden throbbing in the distance, steadily increasing.

"That means Bryan Adams is coming on," said Florence Wit of Babylon, New York.

"I've heard this one 50 million times," Lange said. "It's called 'Heu of the Night' or 'I'm the Night.'"

"This music isn't as bad as some of it," said Dianne Solarich of Island Park, New York, adding that her three children all prefer different musical groups, none of whom she can identify. "I never know who we are seeing. I just get in the car and drive."

Iona Maturo said in her day, teen-agers used to go to concerts by people like the Beatles, Tom Jones and Elvis.

"Remember, when they had the contest on 'American Bandstand' to guess Fabian's last name?" asked Felicia, her eyes lighting up.

Could the other parents remember what it was?

"Fortel," they shouted.

Meanwhile, Adams was holding forth upstairs before 10,000 adoring fans, mostly clean-cut young people in pastels who gasped and cheered as he began singing while he was singing and when he stopped singing.

Adams, who has a fetchingly husky voice and an earnest way about him, charged into one of his hits, "Straight from the Heart," pausing to let the audience sing the refrain. They stood on their seats, clutching each other and waving their arms to the music.

Off to one side stood Joseph Fischetti of Southold, New York, who had come to the concert with his two teen-age children and their friend, "Bryan Adams is fine," he said. "But if I just sit there I can't turn him off. So I'm just going to hang around."

Sitting secure in the Quiet Room, Selski said, "Teen-agers don't have parents."

Breaking Ground for New Globe

By Michael Billington

LONDON — Odessa, Texas, has one. So do San Diego and Cedar City, Utah. London has, however, managed to survive for more than 300 years without one.

The items in question are reconstructions of Shakespeare's original Globe Theatre. There were two Globes: the first, built in 1598, was destroyed by fire in 1613, the second, built in 1614, was pulled down by the Puritans in 1644. But on July 16 the Duke of Edinburgh, at a groundbreaking ceremony on the south bank of the Thames, will present an oak timber post from Windsor Great Park to the International Shakespeare Globe Center.

It will join 23 other timber posts staking out the perimeter of a new Globe Theatre. It will also mark a vital point in a 17-year campaign waged by Sam Wanamaker, an American actor and director, against considerable odds, to remind London of its Shakespearean heritage.

Wanamaker's dream dates back to his boyhood. At the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, he saw a replica of the Globe and said he was struck by "the avoidance of the sort of hushed quality you had to have when you went to the theater." Later he acted in a Globe theater in the Great Lakes Festival at Cleveland.

When he arrived in London in 1949 he made a beeline for the Bankside in Southwark — directly opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, on the south side of the Thames — to find the British equivalent. All he discovered was a power station, desolate wharves, rickety tenements and an obscure bronze plaque set into the wall of a brewery commemorating the existence of Shakespeare's theater. In his disappointment lay the birth of a nation.

In 1970 Wanamaker became executive director of the Globe Playhouse Trust, whose goal was rebuilding Shakespeare's theater and providing facilities for scholars. In 1972 he opened the Bear Gardens Museum on the site of a former bear-baiting pit. He also supervised a Shakespeare festival on Bankside, which came to a premature end in 1973 when a tent in which Vanessa Redgrave

was playing Cleopatra blew down in a storm.

But the biggest blow to Wanamaker's dream came in 1982 when the newly elected Southwark Council decided that the provision of employment and council housing took precedence over Shakespeare's theater. Wanamaker, and others standing in an open pit around the apron stage, were seated in three-tiered, roofed-in galleries.

"Once we are open, hopefully from the day of Shakespeare's birthday in 1992, we will also be a self-supporting organization."

"Two and a half million people visit St. Paul's every year. If only 10 percent of them came across the river — and there is the possibility of a new footbridge — that would be enough to make us viable."

But what will Bankside



Sam Wanamaker (upper right) and drawing of Globe Theatre, which he hopes will open in 1992 with "Henry V."

million (about \$25.8 million). He has raised £1 million in pledges and commitments.

"Of the total cost," he said, "I believe half will come from the United States. We have a Shakespeare Globe Center of North America with five offices across the country.

"Once we are open, hopefully from the day of Shakespeare's

birthday in 1992, we will also be a self-supporting organization."

"Two and a half million people visit St. Paul's every year. If only 10 percent of them came across the river — and there is the possibility of a new footbridge — that would be enough to make us viable."

But what will Bankside

actually see? The plans are highly ambitious. Theo Crosby, an architect, has designed a replica of the Globe, based on a drawing of the circular building made by Wenzel Hollar in 1640 with room for an audience of 1,500; some standing, in an open pit around the apron stage, others seated in three-tiered, roofed-in galleries.

The theater is to be constructed of heavy oak, so slow burning as to be safe. In addition, there will be an adjacent reconstruction of Inigo Jones' indoor, intimate Cockpit Theatre, seating 450.

Wanamaker, who would like to open with "Henry V," envisages the Globe will house four productions a year from May to September; some performances, as in Shakespeare's day, will start at 2.

"I see no conflict of interest with the RSC," Wanamaker said. "But the big advantage we have over the two national companies is that we shall not have to bear the huge costs that come from sustaining a large repository with expensive changes of production."

Michael Billington, drama critic for *The Guardian*, wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

PEOPLE

U.S. Senate Votes Down New Marijuana Policy

The U.S. Senate has a new policy. It didn't come out of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, but from an equally formidable group, the ladies of the Senate. The "smash-and-grab" mentality (which got out in time to be easily purloined) for the first time, forcing it to be presented to Senator Robert Byrd and his wife, Mrs. Lloyd Byrd, at their 50th wedding anniversary dinner, given by 90 who were there and waves at the Library of Congress. Senators Robert Dole and Jay Rockefeller put together the gift of 10 place settings (about 60 pieces of plates, cups, saucers and bowls) that should arrive, we hope, before "the 4th" (July 4). "I know we've been talking about choosing a Senate committee for 25 years," said Sen. (Mrs. Lloyd) Byrd. "Chairman (Mrs. Russell) Long tried years ago to get a consensus. But the women couldn't agree, or they forgot what had been done so far. This would go by, another group would be interested. About five years ago we took it up again." The group aren't firm, but Dole, Mrs. Dole, and Mrs. Russell, the Senate's statutory negotiators, set on \$140 to \$160 per place setting of dinner plate, salad, dinner cup and saucer and so on. How many Senate wives will feel they can't invite anyone to dinner without the status claim, is yet to be determined.

In a dramatic scene worthy of the best "Dynasty" episode, the long-tangled husband of Joan Collins, Sir Michael, a one-time Swedish soccer star embroiled in a bitter divorce with Collins, said: "Anybody who tries to force entry here will be shot. There's going to be a battle here." Collins and Sir Michael have been in court several times in the last six months over use of the house.

Johnny Carson, on a honeymoon with his fourth wife, joined Joan Collins in London about his failed marriage. "I've just been practicing," he said. "I guess, I hope so anyway," Carson, 61, told reporters as he left for Nice, France, with his 15-year-old bride, Alexis Mazz. The *NBC's* *Tonight Show* was missed last month to Mazz, a stockbroker.

MOVING

ALLIED

WORLDWIDE MOVING

PARIS: (1) 43 43 23 64
DISBORDS
29 21 172
PARIS
FRANKFURT
(02) 4865741
L.M.S.
LONDON
(01) 982 2626
ALIUS VAN LINES
(010) 312-81-8100

CONTINEX. Small & medium moves, cargo worldwide. Call 01 42 18 81 00.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRANCE PROVINCES

THOMPSON — 20 MIN FROM GENEVA
New York, 4 beds, 2½ baths, 1,000 square feet, land on Lake Leman. Large living, dining, kitchen, separate entrance, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths. Tel. 01 38 46 00.

PROMENADE DES ANGLES. Samp

trou, 200 m. 2nd fl., 2 beds, 1 bath, 100 square meters. Tel. 01 38 46 00.

POLE HAMLET TO RENT OR BUY

RENT: 100 m. 2nd fl., 2 beds, 1 bath, 100 square meters. Tel. 01 38 46 00.

BUY: 100 m. 2nd fl., 2 beds, 1 bath, 100 square meters. Tel. 01 38 46 00.

5TH ST. MANHATTAN

Newly renovated luxury 1 bedroom apartment, living/dining room, kitchen, 2 baths, 1,000 square feet. Tel. 01 38 46 00.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

A NEW WAY OF STAYING IN PARIS
The Claridge Residence

for 2 weeks or more
high class, 2 or 3 room
apartments, fully
furnished, immediate
reservations

TEL: 43 67 97 97

BOULOGNE 92. Sunny flat, 36 square
meters, balcony available immediately.
1 room, 1 bed, 1 bath, 100 square feet.
Tel. 01 38 46 00.

14TH, 8TH & NEARLY, luxuriously
decorated apartments, 200 square
meters, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, 100 square
meters, 100 square meters. Tel. 01 38 46 00.

TO GENEVA. Furnished
apartments, 1 room, 1 bed, 100 square
meters, 100 square meters. Tel. 01 38 46 00.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA HOUSING AGENCY, Tel.
513-22-17. Hodges Garden, 31, Na-
dine, 010-51-11-11.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ITALY

ITALY